

1 any and all sanctions . . . within the inherent power of the Court.” LR 110. “District courts have
2 inherent power to control their dockets,” and in exercising that power, a court may impose sanctions
3 including dismissal of an action. *Thompson v. Housing Authority of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831
4 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action with prejudice, based on a party’s failure to prosecute
5 an action or failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules. *See, e.g., Malone v.*
6 *U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with a court
7 order); *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for failure to prosecute
8 and to comply with local rules).

9 Accordingly, Plaintiff is **ORDERED** to show cause within 14 days of the date of service of
10 this Order why the action should not be dismissed for her failure to prosecute or obey the Court’s
11 Order, or in the alternative, to file her First Amended Complaint, alleging such facts that the Court
12 can determine the matter of its jurisdiction.

13 IT IS SO ORDERED.

14 Dated: February 4, 2012

/s/ Jennifer L. Thurston
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE